## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETS, EMICE AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND NASSAU ST 

AMDSEMBNTS THIS EVENING. ACADEMY OF MUBIC.-KING HANNY IV. HIBLO'S GARDEN, Breedway .- CONNER SOCIAL WALLACE'S THEATER, Broadway, -- ROSEDALE

OLTMPIO THEATER, Broadway .- CURIOUS CASE-NEW BOWERT THEATER, BOWERY.-TIGHET OF LEAVE BOWNEY THEATER, Bewery.-House That Jack BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 672 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL BALL 514 Broadway. -- Ev AMBRICAN TREATRE. No. 466 Broadway, -Ballis DWAT AMPHITHEATER, 685 Broadway. - OTHE

PERHAM'R, 565 Breadway. STERROSCOPTICON AND MIS COOPER INSTITUTE.-PROT. DORRHUS' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway

HOOLET'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOTIC New York, Thursday, February 18, 1864

THE SITUATION.

It is understood by common report in Washing-ten that Mr. Lincoln will issue a proclamation of universal emancipation of slaves-including the border States-on Monday next, the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington.

A rumor was prevalent in General Kelley's De partment yesterday that the rebels contemplated nother raid (a la John Morgan) into Ohio, at Guyandotte and Barboursville. The story comes from a rebel refugee.

Reports from Tennesses state that desertion from Longstreet's army are still very numerous. Longstreet's headquarters at last accounts were at Morristown.

According to information received at San Fran cisco by the bark Rogers from Kanagawa, Japan, on the 7th of January, the rebel privateer Alabama was then in the port of Amoy, China, closely watched by the United States vessels Wyoming and Jamestown. The story is confirmed by a letter to the firm of McCondray & Co., San Francisco forwarded on the bark Rogers, by a respectable mercantile house in Kanagawa-Walsh, Hull & Co. When the Rogers left the Tycoon's palace at Jeddo had been burned. It was set on fire on Christmas day. Another fire destroyed a large portion of the town on the 1st of January. Nearly all the town of Hakodadi was burned by incendiary fires in October last.

Interesting details of the escape of Union officers from the Libby prison, showing all the difficulties and trials through which they passed in their daring but successful attempt, are given in our columns to-day. It took them fifty-one days to cut the tunnel through which they reached the air. ontside of the line of guards, and thus relieved from captivity, they scattered over the country in small parties until they met the protection of the soldiers of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry, which was the first body of Union troops they fell

The rebel prisoners at Point Lookout, Md., madas attempt to escape a few days ago, but signally failed

The United States steamship McClellan, which arrived here yesterday from Key West, brings news of the capture of a British blockade runner. the Cumberland, by the steamer De Soto. The Cumberland had a valuable cargo, consisting of gunpowder, Enfield rifles and uniforms, boots and so forth, for the rebels, valued in all at about 70,000 pounds sterling. She came from Havana direct, but her cargo was most probably put on board on the other side of the Atlantic.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Brown, of Missouri, offered a joint resolution proposing the abolition and prohibition of alavery throughout the land. It was referred to the Select Committee on Freedmen and Slavery. Mr. Sumner offered amendments to the constitution, as a substitute for those reported by the Judiciary Committee a few days ago, and asked that they be made the special order for Monday next. These amend ments prohibit slavery in the United States, provide that representation and direct taxes she be apportioned among the States according to mbers, and annul the clause relating to the rendition of fugitive slaves to their mas The Judiciary Committee reported back adversely the House resolution explanatory of the ation act, and also adversely upon Mr. Sum ner's bill relating to said act. A bill donating lands for the support and education of orphans-o tee on Public Lands. A resolution authorizing the printing of five thousand copies of General McClellan's report was adopted. Several unim-portant subjects were disposed of, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives the Committee

Wave and Means asked leave to introduce a resolution authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, from time to time, whatever gold coin there may be in his custody not required to pay the interest on the public debt, &c. of gold in the treasury beyond the wants of the government is eight or ten millions of dollars. jections were made by the opposition, and the resolution, therefore, was laid over. The House unable to agree with the Senate's sliding scale tax on whiskey, the subject was referred to a committee of conference. The Senate's ution of thanks to General Thomas and his army, for their gallant conduct at the battie of Chickamauga, was taken up. General Gar-field moved to include the name of General Rosein the resolution, and proceeded to sulogize hat officer in eloquent terms. The resolution was Smally referred to the Military Committee. A Joint resolution of thanks to the brave soldiers who have re-enlisted in the army was adopted usly. Several windy speeches on slavery war were delivered, and the House

THE LEGISLATURE.

A large amount of business was transacted in ses of the Legislature yesterday, and the

rous. The greater number of them, however that class interesting only to a con tively few individuals or to small localities. In the Senate the Lexington Avenue Railroad bill was reported adversely, and the report was legalizing the bounty and riot bonds of our legalizing the bounty and riot bonds of our Board of Supervisors was ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish a free law library in this city was again brought up on its third reading, and again defeated. The Brazil Navigation Company bill was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills introduced was one designating the day next succeeding certain holidays; that come on Sunday to be observed in the payment and acceptance of bills of exchange A resolution was presented that the Boar of Commissioners of Pilots present plans for the completion of the Battery extension. It was tabled.

In the Assembly the bill establishing a Bures of Military Statistics was passed. Reports were made from committees on the bills to establish the Home for Disabled Soldiers and for the incorpora-tion of a company, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to establish a public market in the Eighteenth ward of this city. Included in a large number of measures introduced were another Health bill for this city and a bill for the conbetween New York and Brooklyn. Bills were naticed for a Department of Real Estate in our city government, to incorporate the Public Stock Board, to build an armory for the Eighth regiment of the National Guard, and for the construction of ship canals in Broadway and all the contiguou pleted or projected. A resolution was offered instructing our Senators and requesting our Rep resentatives in Congress to vote for printing a additional number of copies of General McClel lan's report.

The democrats of the Assembly held a cauco vesterday to consult over the Metropolitan Police oill. - There was considerable discussion; but no course was decided upon, and they adjourned to continue the conference to-day.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

A meeting of the Lincoln Campaign Club was held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street last evening. Mr. Charles S. Spencer occupied the chair and Mr. George Terwilliger acted a secretary. After an address from Mr. Spencer in advocacy of the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, a commit tee was appointed to make arrangements as to the organization of the club. The meeting then adourned to Wednesday evening next.

The proceedings of the Board of Education las evening were unimportant. A resolution, intro duced by Mr. Hitchman, to suspend a by-law of the Board in order to permit the children of the public schools to contribute to the Sanitary Fair was adopted. A strange anomoly was that the republicans were the principal opponents of this re olution.

The proceedings of the Court Martial on Lieut. Cole's case was quite interesting yesterday. Gen Spinola and the Judge Advocate were both on the stand, and furnished some spicy evidence on the method of enlisting at Lafayette Hall.

An important revenue case, which has been for several days past engaging the attention of Judge Shipman and a jury in the United States Circui Court, was yesterday brought to a close, the jury returning a verdict for the government. The cause of action was an alleged excess of duty imposed by the Collector of the Port upon an importation French calfakins, technically veaux cires, or waxed calfskins. The article was detained at the customs until an additional tax, imposed by the Tariff act of 1861, was paid to the Collector. The additional tax was paid on protest, and it was to recover the supposed excess of charge that the action was brought. Plaintiff sough to show that a portion of the invoice, which weighed more than thirty-three kilogrammes or about eighty pounds per dozen, were not tanned calfskins within meaning of the Tarif act of 1861, but an article known to the trade as kipskin. On the other side experienced leathe importers testified that weight is no criterion by which to judge of the classification of leather skins; that the growth and quality of the skin is the only safe test. A verdict was returned for the government.

There was an interesting diverce case on trial the Supreme Court yesterday entitled Mellvill vs. Mellville. The parties are well off and hold a respectable position in society. Mrs. Mellville appears as complainant, and charges her husband with adultery, committed, as she alleges, during a period extending from 1858 to 1861.

The case of Gudeman vs. General Wool was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, General Term, before Judges Leonard, Clerke and Suther land. It was one of those cases of arbitrary arrests similar to that of George W. Jones vs. Wm H. Seward, reported in these columns about two vecks ago. The defendant sought to remove the cause into the United States Circuit Court for trial, contrary to the wish of the plaintiff, and the argument yesterday was upon the legality of the decision of the lower court denying the motion to remove the cause out of the State courts. The court took the papers and announced that they would render a decision in the matter at the con-

clusion of the term. In the Court of Sessions yesterday, before Judge Russel, Mary Walke, a middle aged Irish woman. pleaded guilty of having shot at Mary Carolin on he 18th of January last. The complainant is em ployed as housekeeper at No. 54 West Broadway. here the prisoner entered without leave, and, on being ordered out, committed the assault above mentioned with a six barrelled revolver. John Fisher, a German, was tried and convicted of having robbed Wm. Schreiber of \$170 in green backs. Schreiber is one of the many returned volunteers who have lately been relieved of their money while intoxicated. He took part in the battle above the clouds," and returned to this city on a furlough, when he visited the saloon No 51 Bowery, where he imbibed pretty freely, and was relieved of his pocketbook by the prisoner. James McKenna, an Irish laborer, pleaded guiltj of having attempted to utter a counterfeit ten dollar bill on the New England Pacific Bank North Providence, R. I., at the store of John Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Eighth avenue, on the 20 inst. All the prisoners were remanded for sen tence.

Surrogate Tucker yesterday settled the account of Henry A. Mott, executor of the estate of the late Mrs. Clotilda Smith. An application being nade for a collector for the estate of Mary Noble. deceased, the Surrogate declined to make such ar appointment until some decision should be made in the Common Pleas, as to whether the latter court would interfere by injunctions against the representatives of estates appointed by the Surrogate in his discretion. It is understood that s question-which comes up in the Lawrence estate-will be decided by Judge Cardozo in few days.

The stock market was again strong during most of th day yesterday, but Hartem, which is noted as being the most fluctuating stock on the list, after selling as high as 115, suddenly fell in the afterneon to 160. The transactions in gold were light, and the prices of the previou day were not entained, the closing quotations belong 189% a 160. Capital continues to flow into the city for investment, and lenders have great difficulty to get six per cent for their money. Government securities were higher, under an increased demand.

was comparatively little business transact mercial circles—the variations in gol tending to restrict operations on 'Change and elsp where Prices of most kinds of merchandise were unchanged both houses of the Legislature yesterday, and the on 'Change trade was dell. Exporters of breadstage bold members receiving attention were very nume- of for lower prices, with the fall in gold and exchange.

at of prime to for full prices, small, and sollors hold on tempolously for full prices, which shippers are unwilling to pay, our market being above those of Great Britain. Whichey was nigher on the strength of the passage of the Excise bill, by the House striking out the tax on stock on hand. Provisions of all kinds were dull, except dreamed hogs, which were higher and active. Freights were very dull, the steamers taking the "lion's share," and as ratio meanly as low as calling vessels.

Wendell Phillips' Recent Speech on Re

Mr. Wendell Phillips is evidently in a state of mind. Like Othello, he finds his occupation gone. So long as slavery existed he had something to talk about, and soold about, and be eloquent about; but now that slavery is practically dead he is an orator without a subject His speech at the Gooper Institute on Tuesday evening was wild and incoherent throughout It disappointed his friends and admirers, and afforded his enemies sufficient grounds for sneers and laughter. Without being either the one or the other, and looking at Mr. Phillips from our usual independent standpoint, we are compelled to say that he made himself ri diculous. His turgid, confused, sonseless oration was as different from bis customary clear and eloquent speeches as a brickbat from a dis-

Mr. Phillips promised to speak upon recon struction; but it is painfully apparent that he does not know anything about reconstruction. The only thing he seems to understand is the darkey; and in less than ten minutes after he began his address he mounted upon this old hobby and rode away, leaving the reconstruction question to take care of itself. Perhaps this was the wisest and most sensible thing that Mr. Phillips could do; but certainly it was not what he had undertaken to do, and did not carry out the programme of the evening. The only reference of any importance which the orator made to reconstruction was this:-"New there never will be a set of men in Tennessee fit to sit down and legislate on the interests, pecuniary and honorable, of the Empire State, until Andy Johnson see John Hancock under a black skin. That is my idea of reconstruction." Now, if this is not arrant nonsense, what is it? We doubt if Mr. Phillips knew what he meant by it. His audience, deluded by the jingle of long words, showed their ignorance by applauding it. What has Andy Johnson to do with the Empire State or John Hancock with Tennessee? The massage might have been written by the author of the "elbows of the Minclo, formed by the sympa thies of youth;" but it is decidedly unworthy of Mr. Phillips. And yet it is a fair specimen of the whole of this droadfully silly and incom prehensible lecture. In spite of the record of Mr. Phillips' aboli

tion martyrdom, we must accuse him of a lack of moral courage. He wanted to advocate amalgamation, and he was afraid to do so. What could have prevented him we do not know. That is what he means, and there is no reason why he should not say it boldly. It is the logical deduction from all the propositions which he has labored so many years to prove, and he cannot be allowed to back out of his own theories at this late day. The intermarriage of white men and black women and white women and black men is what Mr. Phillips desires. What, then, bindered bim from avowing his desires? He has so long set all decent society at defiance that he cannot be afraid of social ostracism. Can it be possible that he has had a sudden attack of modesty. and that his lips refuse to express the gros and sensual ideas which his brain has conceived? Do his senses and his stomach revolt at that close communion of the two races which he is now called upon to advocate! Does the color of the negro offend his eyes, or the odor of the negro disgust his nostrils? Does he shrink from embracing the representative of a race which he has so often face of the earth? Has be forgotten his finespun theories upon miscegenation and the grand mulatto species which is to result from them? Is he going to retract his former decla ration that amalgamation is the only way to save the nation? If we answer these questions in the pegative, what does Mr. Phillips mean by his silence upon the theme most dear to his beart? If we answer them affirmatively, why has he not the courage to confess himself in the

The fact of the matter is that we are getting along too fast for Mr. Phillips. While he was arguing that slavery ought to be abolished the war abolished it without his assistance, and he was left out in the cold. Fanatics never can comprehend facts, and facts always kill off fanatics. The abolition of slavery is a fact, and Mr. Wendell Phillips is a fanatic. Everybody can deduce the corollary for himself. Phillips foudly imagined that be could gradually do away with slavery some how or other-he never was very cer tain how-and might then insinuate amalgamation. Probably he supposed that be would die full of years and honors just as the slavery question was settled, and so leave the amalgamation part of the business to his disciples, having laid down the laws for their guid ance in a series of speeches and letters. But unfortunately for this bright dream, slavery allied itself to rebellion, and so committed suicide before Mr. Phillips was ready for this consummation. Now he has to face his amalgamation doctrines in person, and before a practical people, who are prepared to say to him that they do not care to intermarry with the blacks but that, if he thinks it such a very good thing, they have no objections to his trying it himself and introducing it into his own family. . The anticipation of such a reply puzzles Mr. Phillips. He cannot make up his mind what to do. He does not know whether to go ahead 'or to fall back. The speech which he intended to deliver and ought to have delivered on Tuesday evening was simply this: - "My plan of reconstruction is amalgamation." The speech which he did deliver was a cowardly dodging of the subject. But let us give Mr. Phillips s little time. Perhaps he will see a suitable wife under a black skin before Andy Johnson discovers a John Hancock in the same location.

A GENTLE HINT FROM WINTER DAVIS .- The Hon. H. Winter Davis, of Maryland, is one of the ablest men in the present Congress. Elected as an out-and-out loyalist, administration man and emancipationist, he cannot endorse the silly, crude, inconsistent and dangerous expedients of Honest Old Abe in the way of recon struction, but flatly tells him these things will never do. Let President Lincoln prepare to take in his sails accordingly; for all dispassionate, thoughtful men agree in opinion upon this business with Winter Davis.

d interference of certain cles men of this city in the programme proper for the Motropolitan Fair has attracted ve wide attention, and the assumption has br denounced by all the press, with but one or two exceptions. It has in many circles of so-ciety been regarded as a "cierical bull against the fair"—against the Sanitary Fair as well as against the fair of New York. With shameless disregard of the decencies of private life, these clergymen, with gowns and without gowns, have attempted to present a large number of the most respectable and patriotic ladies of New York before the rude gaze of the public as instruments in a movement whose tendency is "to debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue." This was sufficient to stamp the protest with odium, and to arouse public indignation against the authors of it; and, as an effort to thwart the patriotic intentions of the getters up of the fair, and to throw obstacles in the way of its success, it is as impudent as it is disloyal and unpatriotic.

To bring this matter of raffling again home to them: what have these clergymen to say in extenuation of the public sale of their church pews? Is not the privilege of hearing a favor-ite and cloquent preacher a "prize" to which the pew buyers aspire? And is not the putting those pews to the highest bidder literally a raffle or a gambling operation for a prize, by which their churches are enriched, and in which the most opulent are most likely to win? These who can afford to invest the most greenbacks get the best seats and hear to the best advantage, while the poor devotes either has to take a back seat, or, in other words, draws a blank. Moreover, how is it with the parishioners of these clergymen? Will either of the reverend signers of this protest, having a rich congregation, point his finger, during his next Sabbath liscourse, to the gold operator or stockjobber of Wall street, sitting among his congregation, and say that he is not, in the completest sense, a raffler, a gambler, a seeker after prizes in the lotteries of speculation, but s a fit subject for clerical denunciation? have yet to witness such a sublime spectacle among the clergy who occupy pulpits in our fashionable churches; and several of the names of such divines are appended to this indecent protest. A man may become a manlac on an exchange, arising from bad speculations, from drawing blanks when prizes were expected, and may brandish dirks and wound public officers, and put to fright a whole batch of his victimizers; but does either of these clergy men pretend to say that they would denounce the entire operations of that exchange as immoral, as gambling, as tending to "debauch the public conscience and corrupt the public virtue?" When they do this they may attempt to justify their course toward those ladies of New York who are engaged in this purely patriotic and purely benevolent enterprise of a Metro

politan Fair NOTHING VERY WONDERFUL.-Some of our slow-coach newspaper contemporaries appear to be astonished at the decided ground taken by the HERALD in favor of an amendment of the constitution completely and eternally abolish ing the institution of slavery. But there is nothing very wonderful in this. The HERALD is a progressive journal of the present day, and not an organ of the dead past. It has no time to waste upon dead institutions, dead issues or dead parties. It deals with living things, living men, living questions and the onward march of the great events of these stirring times. We are in the midst of a mighty revolution. The HERALD sees it, recognizes it, and shapes its course accordingly. It is free to do so, because it is not tied to any politician, clique or party; and so the people understand it.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S AMNESTY.-It is understood that President Lincoln will probably riments, from this consideration, among others that if we offer the pardon involved to the colonel of a rebel regiment we may get the whole regiment, officers and all, where now we only get a few scores of straggling deserters. Let the rebel colonels, then, be invited to come over. Nay, more: as an occasional rebel general is beginning to drop in at a venture. why not extend the pardon to all rebel generals who will within a given time return to the old fing? As there is now a fair prospect of demoling the rebel armies in this way, why not try this extension of the amnesty as an experiment of strategy?

THE FAVORED CLASS .- The House of Representatives has decided that the favored class. to be enriched at the expense of all other classes and the Treasury, shall be the whistey speculators. Such is the lobby power of whiskey,

The two purses of \$1,000, with a stake of \$250 each, to come off over the Fashion Course on the 15th and 22d or June next, have closed, with Robert Fillingham, John Morgan and General Betler in both races. Fire Aris.-Mr. Sintzepich sells this evening, at the

Derby Gallery, the choice collection of old paintings and statuary belonging to Mr. Grimshaw, of New Orleans. It comprises specimens of the Italian, French, Spanish, Dutch, English and American schools, including a portrait of Washington, by Gilbert Stuart. The whole of these works are to be sold without reserve.

HACKETT To Night .- This evening the Academy, though its suditorium is too large and is otherwise not well suited to the representation of any of Shakapere's plays, s to be open to the great dramatist's King Henry IV., which is to be given with proper historical costumes and appointments, and some players of note and ability, who will, we hope, take pains to support Mr. Hackett is his famed role of Falstaff.

Important Revenue Case.

Important Revenue Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

WHEN DOES HIS SAIN OF A CAM CRASE TO BE A "CALFERIN"

AND RECOMF A "KIPPRIN"

Mendelson vs. fedlector Barney... This was an action to recover an alleged excess of duty paid to the Collector of this port under protest. The goods in question were the manufacture of Agereau Freres, of Vernoe, France, and were invoiced as "scaus cires," or wared calfekins. They varied in weight, and the plaintiff claimed that a portion of the invoice, which weighted more than thirty-three kilogrammes, or about eighty pounds per dozen, were not "tanned calfekins" within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1861, but an article known in trade and commerce as "kipskins," and thus liable only to the duty levied on all "upper leather except tunned calfekins." Several leatiff, that any skin weighing over forty five pounds to the dozen is a kipskin, and so called by the trade. On the part of the government several prominent tanners and importers were called, and testified that weight in to criterion in determining whether a certain skin is or is not a calfekin; that the growth and quality of the skin are the only safe test; that calfekins weigh from ten to one has dred and twenty pounds per dozen. Several tanners de fined a calfekin as the skin of a "veal," or a young creature fed on milk, and the flesh of which is used for food; also that the term "French kip" is of recent origin among homs dealers, and is a term unknown among importers, except that it is sometimes used by buyers to designate.

An Unknown Vessel Ashere unknown brig (outward bound) dragged her anchor the reads and parted. She is now ashore to the ward of Toddy's Ledge, under bouthern Hill. She cobably fill if the wind todds on. She has up the MERESTING FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Regard to the Battery Extension— Another Defect in the New York City Bounty Bill—The Action of the Sounte—

in transcribing it, and that the bill was precisely as it was passed. This, signed by such men as Senator[Folger, puts an end to the charges of change made in that way. The debate last night, therefore, took a different turp, and was principally on the way the law was executed by the State officials. This, as a matter of course, forced upon it a partinen character, and the republicans, as they have ever since the war commesced, charged everybody who was not a member of their party as being a copperboad accessionist and traiter, and in doing me they have get

and been elected.

There is no doubt that the Governor has given the preference in appointing officers to his own party; but lose one of them doubt that if a republican Governor had been in power he would have appointed nearly all, I not all, republicans. The very members who are decuments the followers of the properties of his control of the contro

Senator Bell this morning offered the following pream ble and resolution:—
Whereas, the Common Council of the city of New York did, under authority given to it by the Legislature of the State in 18—, contract for the extension of the public ground known as the Battery late the bay and harbor of New York; and whereas, through the neglect of the city authorities this extension has been left for a long time in an unfinished condition, and it has been shown by a report made to the Chamber of Commerce, based upon a survey of the waters adjacent to said extension, that such negrect had caused much damage to the hir bor, and, it is believed, is still so doing; and whereas, the greer-vation of the harbor of New York is essential to the presperity of the State; therefore.

Resolved That the Board of Commissioners of Pilots he at once suthorized to have slame prepared for linishing said insteay extension, and estimates furnished of the cost of the sume, and that the expense attending the preparation of such plans and estimates, and of the fluishing of such Battery extension, mod extension, be added to the tax levy of the city of New York, and that all bills contracted for such plans and estimates, and for the fluishing of such Battery extension, mod exceeding the amount in the tax levy, be paid, after being passed by said Board of Commissioners of Pilots, by the Compitoller of the city of New York.

The Senate commissioner reported several bills this

recently passed for that purpose did not legalize the a cond section of the ordinance of the Supervisors, proving for journey to volunteers, and by that means one m lion of bonds authorized to be raised were not legalize the section was in the bilt when it came before the Se ate; but in the middle that the measure got into in it Secate it was stricken out, and only one-belf of it amount ordered to be issued was legalized. A bill to galize the balance of that ordinance was introduced in night in the Secate, reported this morning, and referr to the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a thir reading.

reading.

The New York and Brazil Navigation Company moralng ordered to a third reading in the Most of the session was taken up in the tee of the Whole. The New York Law Library killed.

filed.
Bills were noticed in the Assembly this morning commission to purchase a site and eact an armory low the Eight's regiment New York National Guard; to create a denartment of real estate in the city and country of New York; to incorporate the Public Stock Board in the city of New York; to construct a ship canal in Broadway, New York, and in all other streets contiguous therete, in place of the one hundred and one railroads proposed to be constructed in said city.

The bill relative to the Bureau of Military Statistics was passed to day.

A resolution was offered this morning instructing our femators and requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for printing an additional number of copies of Geu McClellau's report.

Among the bills reported in the Assembly were those to incorporate the Army and Navy Savings Bunk in New York; providing for the construction of a public market in the Eighteenth ward of the city of New York, authorizing the expanditure of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to incorporate the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

dollars, and to incorporate the Home for Disabled Soldiers.

A large number o bills were introduced. Among the number is one is relation to the public health in the city of New York. It provides that any person caught in the act of violating the ordinance in relation to throwing garbage and fifth into the streets, may be arrested by suy policeman, or any subordinate officer of the City inspector's department, and forthwith carried before the proper magistrate, there to be dealt with according to law. It also provides that upon refuning to pay fine, and where there is no property that can be selized for the payment of the this levied, the party shall be imprisoned one day for every deliar of fine imposed. Also a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Harlen and Hudson River and Spuyted Duyvil Canal Company from \$50,000 to \$25,000. A number of other bills were introduced of more or less importance. Some time was spent in the Committee of the Whole. It has been, in fact, a busy day in both houses.

Democratic Cancus on the Police Bill-The Lexington Avenue Railroad-The Twentieth Regiment of Volunteers, &c.

ALBANY, Feb. 17-11:30 P. M. The democratic members of the House held a caucus this afternoon on the Police Commissioners bill. There was a lengthy discussion over the matter. Most of the tands. Some few objected to the republican names, but

stands. Some few objected to the republican names, but not strenuously. The New York city delegation were generally opposed to the bill. The canous adjourned until to-morrow without coming to a vote or taking any decisive action whatever.

The friends of the Lexington Avenue Railroad bill made their appearance to-day. They claim that the bill was set down for to-day instead of yesterday, and are now endeavoring to get the bill recommitted to the committee. A motion will be made to-morrow in the Senate for that The House was in session on the Governor's message

The officers of the Twentieth regiment of New York State Volunteers were invited on the floor of the House. Colonel Gates made a very neat speech, and stated that the regiment had re-colored for the war, and that they were at home to present their old colors to the wife and son of their inmented Colone;—Colonel Geo. W. Pratt.

Italian Upers.

Il Poliuto, one of Donizetti's freshest, most meledie operas, was sung last evening at the Academy of Music. Owing to the bitter cold there was not as large an audithis operatio season. Still the house was well filled.

The performance was in every way most pleasing. The gems of the opera, the second grand finale, the tener aris in the second act, and the world renowned duo in the fourth act, were fuely rendered and greatly applauded—

To morrow evening Gounod's charming opera, Faust, repeated.

conday evening next Signor Brignoli will make his
in il Puritani. This event will doubtless create a
g excitement is our musical circles, Brignoli being

Town Etections.

Systems, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1864.

The Journal claims seventeen Union supervisors out tested as sected at the town mooting in Occurage counterday.

THE ESCAPED UNION OFFICE &

The eccepts Camera this afternoon.

The account of their eccape is full of thrilling set for prudential reasons many particulars are doutiel reasons m

the tunnel that they could remain in it but a few minutes at a time, and their candies would go out. At one time they got so near the bend of the street that a small hele, about the size of a stevepipe, broke through; but fortunately this was not discovered by the guard, and was a great service in admitting sir, eaching them. In

soon be on their track, they scattered as much as pes-sible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent were their narrow escapes from the robel onv-

cavalry, whom they first met, they express most pro-found gratitude for their unbounded kindness, and also bear testimony to the gallattry with which these g

There is good reason to hope that many more will yet

At a meeting of the undersigned officers and escaped officers of prisoners-of-war from Richmond, Va., Cotone N. P. Kendrick, Third United States Tennessee covary, appointed President, and Colonel West, Twitting been unanimously published:

We, the undersigned officers of the United States Army and recently prisoners of war, desire to express our designatitude to Major General Butler, Brigadier General Wistar, Colonel West, of the West ragiment Pennsylvania rebel army; and also for many acts of kindness gracefully tendered us in our present timened. We desire also, in common with every loyal in the Union; to tender to Major, General Butler our appreciation of his prompt and extensive effects to our comrades who are yet in rebei lines attempts clude their vigitance and make good their ecoape that prison of reduced crueity and slow death.

WM. B. McCREERY, Col., 21st Michigan inf.
CRO. G. DAVIS, Lieut. Col., 4th Misconsin inf.
H. C. HOBERT, Lieut. Col., 24th Wisconsin inf.
S. C. BOSE, Captain, 4th Wisconsin ext.
T. G. CLARK, Captain, 79th Hiltonia inf.
Albert WALLBER, First Lieut.

Twenty-seven of the escaped Union officers from Libby prison have arrived here, and are nearly all from the West and Northwest. Among them are Captain Norten Tower, Thirteenth Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel U. G. Davis, Fourth Maine, and Captain M. Galfagher, of the Scoond New Jersey regiments.

Attempt of Rebel Prisoners to Recape from Point Lookout.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1864.
The King Philip, Acting Master Frank, arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon from the Lower Potomac.
A few days age the officers at the camp of the robet prisoners of war at Point Lookout discovered that some of

the prisoners were evaluated to the second from their quarters.

It appears that by some means the prisoners in one of the quarters had procured some lumber, with which they had built two boats, in which it was supposed they were

had built two boats, in which it was supposed they were to embark for the Virginia shore.

Fortunately they were detected in their operations be-fore they had caulted the boats.

It appears also that they had collected some seventy old muskets and a lot of stores, a scarce article in that icculity, and which must have been brought some dis-tence, which they probably designed using against any person who should resist them.

were to attempt the escape, unless, indeed, more boats were to be built, as the two boats discovered would not e abie to carry more than fifty persons

ALL THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFICERS HE NATED -MR. LINCOLN THE PAYORIFE FOR PRESIDENT, ETC.

The Union Convention met at ten o'clock this the Convention to a large and able one. Hom. Pratt is President. Governor Buckingbam and the of the present State officers have been recomined acclamation and without debate.

The convention adjourned at five o'clock, with reuchers for President Lincoln, Governor Buckinsham the Union.

First District—Colonel, James R. Hawley, Dr. H. N. iraut and Jasper N. Boiton.

Second District—E. S. Bushnell, Orville H. Platt and finuel L. Warner.

Third District—Augustus Brundage, Gilbert Phillips and James Lloyd Green.

Fourth District—Wm. F. Miner, Oliver H. Perry and Dr. Wm. H. Weiter.

Wm H. Weich.

Among the resolutions passed was one heartily endering President Lincoln, regarding his re-election as vitally important to the best interests of the country, and requesting the delegates above named to give his their united support in the coming National Convention.

. City Intelligence.

City Intelligence.
Firm w Prince Straum.—About nine o'clock yesterds
morning a fire broke out on the third floor of the dwellis
house No. 87 Prince street, occupied by Wm. A. Va buser. It originated in the room of a lodger named Cost rom some accidental cause unknown. The damage is be furniture will be about \$100; insured for \$2,000 is the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. The building is ewned by Wm. B. Astor. It is damaged about 200, and is insured for \$5,000 in the Sowery Insurance Company.

o'clock yesterday afternoons fire broke out on the of the building No. 325 Washington street. It probe riginated from the chimney fue. The building is own originated from the oblimbey five. The building is owned by Mr. C. Brandt, who bought it the day previous. It is moved for \$2.500 in the North River lasurance Company Lamage about \$800. The first foor is company Lamage about \$800. Insured for \$300 in the North River hasurance Company. The second foor is completely by C. Quinn. Loss \$300. Insured for \$500 is the importers and Traders' insurance Company. These properties the company of the company.

STREET AFFRAY -- A WOMAN BADLY INJURNO vening a canman, named Henry, and a fee